

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FRENCH THEATRE.—LA BELLE HELENE.

NIEL'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE WHITE FAWN.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—BELL'S STAGION.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—ALBERTINI—IRISHMAN'S HOME—PEGGY GREEN.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—FAIRY CIRCUS—CUSTOM OF THE COUNTRY.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—PARIS AND HELEN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery.—DER FIEBSCHEUTZ.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—GYMNASTICS, EQUESTRIANISM, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 5th Broadway.—BALLET, FARCE, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 70 Broadway.—SONGS, ECCENTRICITIES, &c.—GRAND DUTCH "S."

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 55 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 301 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.

STEINWAY HALL, Charles Dickens'—READINGS.

DOROTHY HALL, 805 Broadway.—MR. GEO. VAN DENHOFF'S READINGS.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—O'DONNELL'S MISSION.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS—FOLLIES OF A NIGHT.

HALL, 9th and 10th Broadway.—PANDORA OF THE WAR.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, April 16, 1868.

THE NEWS.

IMPEACHMENT.

In the High Court yesterday the order of Mr. Sumner to permit the arguments of Managers and counsel to be filed before the closing argument of the leading Manager was rejected by a vote of 24 to 26.

Mr. Stanbery was still absent, owing to illness, and counsel proposed to offer documentary evidence. The message of the President nominating Thos. H. Ewing, Sr., to be Secretary of War, and a number of official documents relating to practice in the appointment and removal of officers of the government were put in. The message of the President relative to the appointment of Lorenzo Thomas of Indiana was ruled out by the Chief Justice. Documents relative to the removal of certain Navy Agents were admitted, and without anything of interest transpiring the court adjourned.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, immediately after the adjournment of the Court of Impeachment, the bill making appropriations for the expenses attending the trial was taken up, and after a lengthy debate was passed. It appropriates \$10,000 for the expenses of the trial and \$17,000 for contingent expenses and deficiencies. A resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Cameron, to investigate the accounts of the Secretary of the Senate.

In the House, after the return from the Senate chamber, bills and resolutions for reference only were offered under the call of States. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, gave notice of a resolution to permit the Managers of Impeachment to make speeches in the House as if in the closing argument of the trial. As a reason for offering it he said that it was plain that the Senate would not confer that privilege on the Managers, and most of them had speeches on the subject already written. The regular order of business was called for and Mr. Eldridge asked that the resolution to print forty thousand copies of Judge Curtis' speech be reported. He said that unless this was done, he would insist upon the presence of a quorum before other business was transacted. Here the matter dropped and the House adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was introduced amending the act appointing Commissioners of Public Charities. A concurrent resolution to adjourn sine die was introduced and laid on the table. Majority and minority reports were made on the Arcade Underground Railroad bill, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The Senate took a recess to attend the funeral of ex-Senator Cook, at Saratoga. The evening session was devoted to discussion on the Erie Railway bill.

In the Assembly the bill to incorporate the New York Central Underground Railway Company was reported favorably and made a special order for to-day. Bills were also reported to provide for the widening of Pearl street from Battery place to Hanover street, and to increase the compensation of corners. The bill authorizing a line of coaches in Central Park was ordered to a third reading. A report was made and adopted that the Juvenile Guardian Society of New York has no claim to public confidence, and that no appropriation should be made to support it. The bill amending the Metropolitan Excise law was passed.

EUROPE.

By special telegram through the Atlantic cable yesterday evening we learn that the workmen in Barcelona, Spain, commenced a "strike," damaging the factory buildings.

The news report by the cable is dated yesterday evening, March 15.

The Prince and Princess of Wales reached Dublin Castle after an enthusiastic reception, the United States flag being displayed generally by the people with banners of England and Ireland. The Russian official journal expresses a hope that the Alaska purchase money will be paid by the 1st of May. The French Minister of Justice delivered a speech in defense of the imperial policy and the army bill as assuring of peace. The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, thinks that Europe will soon disarm.

Consols, 95½ a 95¼. Five-twenties, 72½ in London and 70½ a 70¼ in Frankfurt.

Cotton easier, with middling uplands at 12½d. Breadstuffs quiet and provisions dull. Produce steady.

Our European files by the Hammonia, dated to the 3d of April, report the progress of the English Parliamentary debate on the Irish Church question, including the speeches of Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Lowe and Sir Stafford Northcote, with the address of the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposing to place the control of the telegraphs of Great Britain in the hands of the government.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The steamer Paiton, Captain Merry, from Aspinwall April 7, arrived at this port last night. She brings \$340,550 in specie and dates from Lima to March 25 and from Valparaiso to March 18. Active preparations were made by the Panama State government to quell the rebellion in the district of Chiriqui. In Peru there was a general fear that serious trouble would break out during the election. The candidates for the Presidency were Colonel Balta, General Buedia and Dr. Ureta. Yellow fever is still raging in Callao, nearly one hundred deaths having already occurred. Ice was very scarce. In Chile the relations with the new Peruvian government absorbed attention. A renewal of the war by Spain was apprehended. The North American Steamship Company of New York had made three very advantageous treaties with the governments of Guatemala, San Salvador and Honduras.

Later advices from Paraguay by the Atlantic cable state that former reports of the capture of Asuncion by the Brazilian fleet are unfounded. The fleet still remains at Curupaity. The Paraguayans claim that they sustained a decided success in the late gunboat fight.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A terrible accident occurred on the Erie Railway yesterday. The passenger train going East and due in New York at eight o'clock yesterday morning

was thrown from the track twelve miles west of Port Jervis and the four rear cars, being thrown down an embankment fifty feet, killing fifteen persons and wounding forty-five others. One of the engines took fire and several dead bodies were burned. The accident was caused by a defective rail. The wounded were removed, some of them to Port Jervis, and others were brought on to this city. A complete list of dead and wounded as far as ascertained will be found elsewhere in our columns this morning.

By way of Panama we have advices from Australia dated Sydney, on the 1st, and Wellington, New Zealand, on the 8th of March. Prince Alfred's visit to Sydney was more agreeable to the people than his visit to Melbourne. Heavy gales and destructive river floods prevailed in the colony. Very disorderly scenes, attended with assault and battery, were enacted in the legislative body at Sydney. The Treason-Felony act of England was to be applied to Fenianism. American goods were in fair supply, with little alteration in prices.

The Lincoln Monument in Washington was dedicated yesterday. Mr. B. B. French delivered the address and President Johnson unveiled the statue. The War Office was closed during the day and a gun was fired every half hour at the arsenal.

The trial of Joseph and Josephine Brown for the murder of their daughter, Angie, was continued at Hudson yesterday, the testimony for the prosecution being closed. Dr. Carney testified that the corpse would retain a sitting posture unsupported, and that no one could have been burned to death in that position. The case for the defense was opened, and Mrs. Fox, the mother of Mrs. Brown, was examined.

An inquest was held yesterday on the victims of the Rivington street fire. Testimony detailing the facts in the case as heretofore published was taken, and the further investigation was postponed until to-day.

Mark M. Lewis, the lobbyist who is charged with attempting to bribe members of the Legislature, was arraigned before Justice Cole, in Albany yesterday, and, after the hearing of testimony from Messrs. Glen and Ray, members of the Legislature, he was held in \$2,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Judge Blatchford decided in the District Court yesterday that an Alfred Beardsley, a bankrupt, in whose name a certain saloon is conducted, and who, a creditor alleges, is the proprietor of the saloon, is not compelled to pay over the assets and property of the saloon, it being clearly shown that he has no capital therein, his profits from the business accruing to him merely as a stated salary, and he is not bound, therefore, to set forth his profits as property in his inventory.

Among numerous cases acted upon in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, one Charles Wilson pleaded guilty to forgery, in having signed the name of W. A. Rice to a check on the Bank of New York, and judgment was suspended on condition of his leaving the State.

A verdict for \$500 was rendered in favor of one Joseph E. Frohisher in the Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday, against the Long Island Railroad for damages sustained in a collision. A sealed verdict for defendant was also rendered in the case of Monroe against the Hudson River Railroad Company.

The closing arguments in the case of the schooner *Eliza* vs. the schooner *Elizabeth*, which is a litigation growing out of a collision between the two vessels, were heard in the District Court in Admiralty yesterday.

The Revolutionary Programme of the Radical Oligarchy.

The revelations of the plots and designs of the radical oligarchy at Washington which we published yesterday should arouse the people to a sense of the danger that is threatening them. It has been well said that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty; for it is in times of apathy and fancied security that tyrants usurp power and destroy liberty. It is especially so when a people become wearied and worn out with apparently useless efforts to stem the march of usurpation. The castle that is subject to continual assaults crumbles piece by piece, and its defenders become exhausted; then by a sudden *coup de main* it falls. It is just the same with the liberties of a people. The volume of history is full of examples. They result from the laws and passions of human nature, which are the same in all times and everywhere, and the consequences are as inevitable as the successive ebb and flow of the tide.

The radical conspiracy at Washington to overthrow the constitution and government, for the purpose of perpetuating the power of the dominant party, may or may not have formed a definite plan or have calculated exactly the end to be attained. Revolutionists rarely do this at first. They generally expect to halt at some point short of that which is finally reached; but, as it has been often remarked, revolutions do not go backward. In fact, they advance with accumulative force as the passions become inflamed, and as the party controlling them feel their increasing power. The end is the same—the destruction of constitutional liberty, whether the revolutionists calculate all the consequences or not, whether the end be the despotism of one man or of a faction or oligarchy. It seems, however, from our important Washington correspondence, to which we have referred, that some of the leading radical conspirators, if not all, have a pretty well defined programme and object. If all the faction be not in the secret the leaders seem to understand perfectly what they are driving at. They have no doubt that under the despotism of party control, which has become absolute in this country, they can carry all the radical republicans with them, whether they explain their purpose or not, or however far they may carry the revolution. They believe, and we think with good reason, that their party will go with them even to the establishment of a perpetual Congress, a Directory after the manner of the French, a President for ten years, a military dictator or a monarchy.

The great leader of the party, Thad Stevens, has publicly declared the constitution abolished and that Congress is acting outside of it. Others believe the same, if they are not as frank in avowing it, and the whole party in Congress are acting upon that presumption. This, consequently, is the starting point of the contemplated revolution in the government. They do not recognize the constitution and are acting outside of it. There is no difficulty in perceiving what a wide door is opened for doing whatever they choose. There being no recognition of constitutional obligations the radical party in Congress is, as Butler declared the Senate to be in the impeachment trial, a law to themselves, and, therefore, they will do whatever they like in revolutionizing the government and maintaining their power. This is the natural and logical result of their views and policy.

The programme, then, is to remove President Johnson, although there is but the flimsiest pretext for doing so, and though the whole civilized world cry shame upon the outrage. The installation of Ben Wade, one of the most ultra and violent Jacobins of the party, will follow. Then the Supreme Court will be virtually abolished and stripped of all power to act upon the doings of Congress. General Grant, who is at present a military dictator over a

part of the country, is to be made President—first according to the forms of law, and afterwards for ten years, or any other period, by the fiat of Congress, under the plea of public necessity and the general good. This may appear to some an extraordinary and almost incredible proposition, but we are assured it is in the programme of the radical leaders as a probable necessary contingency to preserve their power. And why should we be surprised? Have not such things occurred before? Would it not be according to the natural progress of revolution? Have not the radical leaders declared they are acting outside of the constitution? Of course our radical Congress expects to control Grant and to make him a mere tool, but it has to be seen whether he will obey and leave the power in the hands of this oligarchy or act the part of Cromwell or Louis Napoleon. To the people it may be a matter of indifference which rules; for either would be virtually a despotism and the death of the republic, and they may prefer one tyrant to a few hundred tyrants.

The national banks and a bountiful issue of currency are, we understand, looked upon as important auxiliaries in the revolutionary programme. These banks were established primarily for a great political object, and though the father of them, Mr. Chase, may not be able to use their influence as he expected, the radical party will. This enormous money power is entirely inconsistent with the spirit and character of our republican institutions, and is a fit auxiliary to the contemplated despotism. The national banks not only take from the people twenty-five millions a year of the public money—of money that belongs to the people and should be saved for public use—but there is not a farmer, merchant or tradesman in the country that is not at their mercy. They are at the same time a gigantic swindle and fraud upon the people, and are more dangerous to public liberty. It is this powerful engine which the radicals intend to use with other means to take away our liberties and to change the government handed down to us by our fathers. Efforts are constantly being made in Congress to give these banks a greater circulation and consequently to increase their enormous profits and power, and probably we shall soon see this object carried out. The natural result of all such radical and revolutionary measures will be the repudiation of the national debt. It will be impossible to pay it or to meet the interest. Besides, this may become a popular idea, which the radicals may use for their own purpose. They would follow, probably, their prototypes, the Jacobins of the French Revolution, and wipe out all outstanding and old obligations, so as to start again with renewed means and power. This is the natural way of revolution, and it will be well for the bondholders to look ahead at what is coming. In view of these facts and considerations we are evidently on the eve of a great political and financial crisis, and we are certainly not in a position to say with Junius that we have this consolation, that civil liberty will last our day. In the present age events march rapidly, and we may have a despotism, either in the form of a dictator or a Congressional oligarchy, fastened upon us before we realize the fact.

The Last Railroad Horror.

The terrible accident on the Erie Railway, a full and graphic account of which we publish this morning, equals in its distressing details and terribly fatal result any of the calamities that have preceded it for many years past. From the most reliable sources the deaths are reported to be likely to reach thirty to forty, while a large number of persons are severely injured and many of them will be crippled for life. The accident unfortunately happened at one of the worst spots on the road; and as at Angola the cars were precipitated over a precipice from which a few feet, one way or the other, would have saved them, so in the present case the exact place where the disaster occurred was the most fearful and dangerous for many miles east or west. The height of the embankment down which the unfortunate passengers were hurled was a little over seventy feet, and the rough character of the rocky ground rendered the injuries of a fearful description. Indeed, it is amazing that the instant destruction of life was not even greater than is reported. The most heartrending features of the calamity were the burning of the sleeping car and the horrible fate of those poor creatures who, probably only wounded by the fall, perished in the flames. The character of the accident was such as to necessarily incapacitate those who fortunately escaped with only trifling injuries from collecting their presence of mind sufficiently to render prompt assistance to their fellow passengers. However, nothing that could be done to relieve the sufferings of the wounded, as soon as they could be reached, was neglected; and the officers and employees of the road and the citizens of Port Jervis and the vicinity are said to have been untiring in their efforts to render every assistance and comfort in their power. The cause of the accident was a defective rail, which broke as the engine and forward cars of the train passed over it, and thus far we have heard of no blame being attached to the company.

The Herald's Advertising Business—A Quadruple Sheet.

The pressure upon our advertising columns yesterday necessitated the issue of a quadruple HERALD, or a paper double the size of our ordinary sheet. The purchaser of a copy of the HERALD yesterday morning, therefore, obtained for four cents sixteen pages of matter, comprising, in addition to all the news of the day from every part of the world, over fifty-one closely printed columns of advertisements, forming a most valuable reference for all who had wants to be supplied. It is only on rare occasions in this country that a newspaper has been compelled thus to double its capacity in order to meet the demands of advertisers. The *London Times*, which occupies in England a similar position to that filled by the HERALD in the United States, is frequently driven to such a necessity; but there the principle of advertising is better understood than it has heretofore been in this country, and the business men as well as the general public of England have long since satisfied themselves that the best agents that can be employed in any business transactions are the columns of a widely circulated journal. Our own people are, however, beginning to appreciate this fact,

and hence the large increase in the HERALD's advertisements. Buyers and sellers are now in the habit of consulting our columns every morning in order to supply their several wants, and the old system of employing agents and paying out heavy commissions is rapidly falling into disuse. It will not be long before the HERALD's quadruple sheet will be issued more frequently than that of the *London Times* or any other newspaper in the world.

Senator Fessenden, of Maine.

The first article of impeachment declares that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on a certain day, in the city of Washington, unmindful of the high duties of his office, &c., did unlawfully and in violation of the constitution and laws of the United States, issue an order for the removal of Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War, and that by so doing "the said Andrew Johnson did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office." Mr. William Pitt Fessenden, the learned Senator from Maine, who has sat in that august body for some eighteen years, and not very long since occupied the position of Secretary of the Treasury, will be required to pass judgment upon that article. Can he say upon his oath, and with the full consciousness of the responsibility devolving upon him as a long tried and trusted representative of his State, that Andrew Johnson is indeed guilty of the charge there laid down—that the removal of a member of his Cabinet whose presence in his councils was not endurable, was a high misdemeanor and an attempt to overthrow the government?

In an ordinary court of justice, when an alleged criminal is on trial, the jury are forbidden to hold converse with any one upon the case before them. When the trial is concluded they are locked up until they find a verdict or are discharged; yet in the case of the President we find the jury of the Senate most indecorously expressing their opinions openly as to the testimony and the probable result, and even consulting with the prosecution in the court room and the adjoining lobbies. Any intelligent jurymen in one of our courts would have self-respect enough to keep his own counsels while the trial was pending. If such practices are permitted in the Senate chamber what chance of justice or law is there for President Johnson? How, therefore, in view of these circumstances and the shallowness of the accusation, will Mr. Fessenden vote when the question of guilty or not guilty is put to him?

Our Abyssinian Correspondence.

On Monday and on yesterday we published long, able and interesting letters from the pen of our special correspondent at the headquarters of the British army in Abyssinia. It is in no spirit of self-adulation we say it that no such letters for fullness and accuracy, not to speak of the speed with which they have been brought to us, have been printed in any English journals. We have already been ahead of the *London Times* and the British War Office with our telegraphic despatches. It is but truth and justice to say that the information which it was in our power to give at headquarters in Great Britain has been gratefully received and graciously acknowledged. There are points in our correspondent's letter which will be as fresh and as startling in London as were our telegraphic despatches.

It is manifest from the letter of our correspondent that Sir Robert Napier, notwithstanding his evident power to command men and the certain success which awaits him, has hard work to accomplish before he has secured the release of the prisoners. If he does not succeed in rescuing the prisoners at once the rains and floods will be upon him and he will find it hard to maintain his position and impossible to march back to the sea. There is one remark which our correspondent seems to have caught from the lips of Sir Robert Napier himself and which unmistakably shows that other motives than that of rescuing the prisoners gave shape to the expedition. This is England's usual custom. The apparent motive is never the strongest in determining a course of foreign invasion. The conquests of England have no doubt often marked the progress of civilization; but whether this Abyssinian invasion is to result in conquest or to prove a gain to civilization are questions as yet of somewhat doubtful solution.

Easter Amusements.

The theatres, with one or two notable exceptions, were obliged to do penance during the season of Lent, if not in sackcloth and ashes, at least in empty benches. Easter week, long prayed for by disconsolate managers, has come at last and brought with it quite a revival in the amusement line. Concert, opera, drama, burlesque, minstrelsy are all again in full operation, and the most brilliant announcements have been made for the present season. As for concerts, their name is legion. Benefits of every kind nightly take place in every quarter of the city, few of them possessing any novel features. There are some, however, at which first class artists and the highest works in music may be heard. Again, we have an avalanche of readers, among whom are the well known Mrs. Fanny Kemble and Dickens. La Belle Helene runs away with Paris every night at the Theatre Francaise, carrying with her the hearts of the audience, and the "White Fawn" has a new dress. The cynophilius hurls defiance at the Academy from his charger's back at the Circus, and the notes of preparation, whatever they may bring forth, are heard at Pike's. German opera, sparring benefits, "Jack Sheppard" and learned dogs divide the attention of the denizens of the Bowery, and already two great tragicomedies herald their projected visit to Fourteenth street. Then we are to have a grand musical festival at Steinway Hall, surpassing that of last year. If the clerk of the weather could only be persuaded that New York is not Alaska and that snow at Easter is more novel than agreeable the managers would be entirely happy. There is every reason to expect, however, a brilliant finale to the unexampled dulness of the past season of amusements. The managers should take advantage of it while it lasts, and bring out novelties and artists of unimpeachable merit.

BUTLER AND CONNESS.—We would like to know what conversation passed between Senator Conness, one of the jury on the impeachment trial, and Mr. Butler, the leading counsel for the prosecution, in the private lobby of the Senate chamber the other day.

The Hell Gate Pilot Laws.

In the Assembly on Tuesday the Hell Gate Pilot bill passed to a third reading, with an amendment repealing the section authorizing pilots to tow vessels through that channel. This tinkering of the laws relative to Hell Gate sprung out of the rival interests of the tugboat men, the pilots and the ship owners. The provision authorizing the pilots to collect half pilotage from ship captains who refuse to employ them was objected to by the shipping interest. The tugboat men, of course, were in favor of any clause which would throw business into their hands. Now, all this legislation about Hell Gate is a very petty and insignificant thing. There is a very simple way of getting rid of the whole business, and that is by clearing the channel of the dangerous rocks which obstruct navigation. Then we would not be worried with either legislation or complaints from pilots and tugboat men. If the general government does not feel it a duty to clear out this important entrance to the metropolis, let the merchants and ship owners of New York do it themselves. It is worthy of note, in regard to the interests of the pilots and the tugboats, that a large number of these boats are owned in other cities—Troy, Albany, Jersey City, Philadelphia, and many of them in Connecticut—and the money they earn in our waters is spent elsewhere. Not so, however, with the pilots—they are a New York institution.

The Prince of Wales in Ireland.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Princess his wife, attended by a brilliant and noble suite, and escorted by a British fleet, arrived in Dublin yesterday, after a pleasant run across the channel from Holyhead to Kingston harbor, the heir apparent to the throne of England thus, with the consent of the Queen and entire approbation of the people, according to the inhabitants of Ireland the honor of a royal visit in state.

During his stay in the Irish metropolis the Prince will be installed a Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick—the ribbon of which has not been worn by an English prince with the exception of George the Fourth—the ceremonies being conducted with imperial pomp and solemn religious services in the old cathedral dedicated to St. Patrick.

This visit of the Prince of Wales indicates, at a moment of the most seriously critical importance in the history of the two countries, a generous intention on the part of Great Britain to hold out the right hand of fellowship to Ireland, and thus obliterate, if possible, the burning memories induced and perpetuated by the wrongs, rivalries, jealousies and recriminations which spring from wars of race, misgovernment, violations of constitutional rule, and uncharitable and fruitless discussions as to the soul-saving efficiency of different "forms of creed." The Prince of Wales will introduce his youthful and beautiful bride to the people of the green island, the royal pair carrying with them—the most important acquisition of all—the full assurance of the people of England, expressed in the recent signal and decisive vote of the House of Commons on the Irish Church question, that their efforts towards conciliation and amelioration will have their complete endorsement. In this view the royal visit to Ireland may prove a complete success, and initiate an era of national atonement for the mistakes and injustices of a period numbering six hundred and eighty-seven years.

WHAT IS SENATOR CONNESS' OPINION OF the propriety of leaving his seat, as judge and juror on the trial of the President, to hold a secret consultation with one of the prosecutors during the proceedings of the High Court of Impeachment?

BOOK NOTICE.

THE CHIMNEY CORNER. By Christopher Crowfield, author of "House and Home Papers" and "Little Foxes."

Christopher Crowfield is the *nom de plume* of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, under which is discussed, by the way of dialogue in the "Chimney Corner," a number of subjects of a social, domestic and political character. In the work before us there are a great many critical and just remarks on the fashions and follies of the day and of the reforms needed in our domestic and social habits, with a good deal of excellent advice. In this respect it is a useful book and may be read with profit. The style is simple and natural, as dialogues should be, and is a good deal in the manner of Sunday school exhortations. But if any one expects to find anything of the interest or sense in this work as in that of other one of Mrs. Stowe ("Uncle Tom's Cabin"), they will be disappointed. Mrs. Stowe reached the climax of her capacity and fame in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." There are, however, all the traits of her New England education and prejudices and of her radicalism in the "Chimney Corner" as in her first work. The negro, the rebels, Congress, the President and a great deal more of a party and sectional nature, all in true New England radical style, are dragged in through the three hundred pages of moralizing dialogue. In spite of these defects the work is calculated to do good, and Mrs. Stowe may be pardoned for them if she succeeds in reforming the taste and social and domestic habits of her New England countrywomen.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The frigate *Wampanoag*, Captain J. W. A. Nicholson, left Hampton Roads yesterday for New York, with a number of passengers on board to witness her performance at sea. Among them are Assistant Secretary of the Navy William Faxon, Commodore Thornton A. Jenkins, Chief of Bureau of Navigation; Commodore James Alden, Chief Engineer Benjamin F. Isherwood, Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering, and others. The *Wampanoag* is due here to-day and will at once be placed out of commission. Her firemen and coal heavers are to be transferred to the frigate *Andromeda*, which is to sail on once the *Wampanoag* is at the dock and then at sea.

Commander Daniel L. Braine will be relieved as Assistant Ordnance Officer of the Brooklyn Yard next Saturday, April 18, by an officer as yet not appointed. Commander Robert W. Shufeldt had been ordered to that duty, but he has since been relieved and granted a somewhat prolonged leave of absence. Commander Braine sails on the 23d for Rio Janeiro to assume command of the gunboat *Shamokin*, in the South Atlantic squadron. Commander Braine served most gallantly during the late war, and participated in numerous fights, when he earned a brilliant reputation as a splendid fighting officer. To whatever field of duty he has been assigned he has fulfilled the highest expectations of those who knew his fine qualities as an officer and gentleman. In the South Atlantic squadron, to which Cuba will be drafted, he will ably fill the place made vacant by his predecessor, the accomplished commander, Pierce Crosby.

The frigate *Sabine*, Commander Belger C. Lowry, is daily expected at the Brooklyn Yard with apprentices. She will be placed out of commission at once and the apprentices sent to the sloops *Porosmouth*, *Commander John S. Skerritt*, and the *Saratoga*, *Commander John H. Upshur*. The *Porosmouth* will then take a cruise in the Chesapeake Bay, while the *Saratoga* cruises in the Sound.

The sloop-of-war *Cyane*, Commander John Watters, was lying in the bay of Panama April 4, when Commander Eastman, was at Aspinwall.

The corvette *Dakota*, Captain Spicer, was at Callao March 28. The steamer *Powhatan*, Captain David McDougal, was at Valparaiso March 18. Lieutenant Commander James D. Graham has returned from the South Pacific squadron with a draft of men. The gunboat *Nyx*, Commander Pendergrast, brought to Callao from Valparaiso a draft of men from the *Powhatan*, returning to the United States. Lieutenant Commander Francis Davenport sailed yesterday in the *Saratoga* with a draft of men. On the same day the corvette *Tuscarora*, at San Francisco.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

The Report of the Capture of Asuncion Unfounded.

Reported Capture of the Allied Iron-Clad Squadron.

The Prince and Princess of Wales in Ireland.

SPAIN.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

A Trade "Strike" Tumult in Barcelona—Quiet Being Gradually Restored.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, LONDON, April 15—Evening.

Telegrams just received from Spain announce that the workmen of the city of Barcelona were on a trade "strike" in large numbers, and hence, in the main, originated the riotous excitement reported to the HERALD yesterday.

The associated "strikers" attacked and damaged some few factories.

The buildings were despoiled and the machinery more or less injured.

The very latest accounts state that the row has subsided and the tumult is likely to be calmed.

IRELAND.

The Prince and Princess of Wales' Arrival—A British Fleet in Escort—The Landing, Reception and Journey to Dublin.

DUBLIN, April 15—Evening.

The fleet bearing their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales entered the bay this forenoon. Its arrival was announced by a royal salute from all the vessels in the harbor.

The fleet came to anchor off Kingston shortly before noon, and soon afterwards the Prince and Princess of Wales landed. They were received by their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Marchioness of Abercorn, and conducted to the special train of cars which was in readiness to convey them to Dublin.

The Lord Lieutenant was accompanied by the officers of State, the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces and a large deputation of the principal local authorities.

A guard of honor occupied the pier and lined the approach to the railway station. All the wharves and buildings commanding a view of the scene were thronged with people, and the space near the station was entirely filled by the crowd, who cheered incessantly as the royal party passed on to the cars.

The train proceeded slowly to Dublin.

When it had arrived at Westland Row, the terminus of the road, the Prince and Princess and their attendants alighted. A military guard of honor under Major General Conyngham was drawn up, forming a hollow square.

The Mayor and members of the Corporation of the city of Dublin advanced and presented an address of welcome to the royal visitors on the part of the citizens.

The Prince and Princess and suite, the Lord Lieutenant and officers of State, then entered carriages, and a procession was formed, which passed through the principal streets of the city to the castle.

The streets, windows and house-tops along the route of the procession were densely crowded with spectators, who, by their cheers and cries, manifested the wildest enthusiasm. The buildings on the line of march were richly decorated with flags, flowers and tapestry. The day was fine, the sun shone brilliantly and the display was a complete success.

The procession reached the castle at two o'clock in the afternoon, when the Prince and Princess were conducted to the State apartments prepared for their reception.

One of the noticeable features of the decoration was the frequency with which the American banner was displayed with the flags of England and Ireland.